

**SECRET**

Regarding:

Bert BILLMAIER  
born 22 March 1921 in Aussig  
Agent of Section 6, Department I, US  
US cryptonym - "HOPKALIT"

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1. In June 1958 BILLMAIER came to the Poznan Fair. He was unemployed at the time and approached a CIECH (Polish state trade monopoly dealing with the import and export of chemical, petroleum and allied products) representative there hinting that he was not averse to selling, even somewhat irregularly, a certain technical "know-how." Our Source at that time headed an intelligence group especially assembled for the Fair in which there was a certain Captain Leon BIESIENIEWSKI, a US staff officer, who was also a CIECH representative. In view of BILLMAIER's approach on his own initiative, BIESIENIEWSKI became interested in the proposition especially when he learned that Subject was a gifted chemist, maintained a residence in West Berlin and was not against earning a few marks illegally. Above all BILLMAIER offered to sell the technical data and plans on a chemical salt which is used as a preservative (Mustermann). This product bears the trade name "HOPKALIT" from which is derived Subject's US cryptonym. During his two weeks at the Fair, BILLMAIER consumed an abnormal amount of alcohol and had several affairs. BIESIENIEWSKI maintained contact with him as a CIECH representative and eventually recommended him to our Source as a good candidate for recruitment by the US. Since BIESIENIEWSKI spoke poor German he wanted our Source to meet BILLMAIER. A luncheon attended by the three of them, BIESIENIEWSKI, BILLMAIER and our Source, in an apartment in the BAZAR Hotel in Poznan afforded our Source an opportunity to meet BILLMAIER and discuss his proposition. It developed that BILLMAIER wanted \$4,000 DM for the formula for "HOPKALIT." Although he was given a non-committal answer, he was paid 1,000 DM as an indication that our Source was interested in his proposition. Further contact between BIESIENIEWSKI and BILLMAIER was arranged.

2. Thereafter, BIESIENIEWSKI met Subject two or three times in East Berlin during which course BILLMAIER did not provide the information on "HOPKALIT" but a certain amount of other technical data. Our Source described this as the developmental period in Subject's US recruitment.

3. Since BIESIENIEWSKI was getting ready to be transferred to Vienna (where he now serves in the Polish Commercial Attaché Office), it was necessary to assign another US contact to BILLMAIER. Until BILLMAIER's bona fides were established, Colonel Henry SODOLAK, Director of Department I, US, was reluctant to exposing another US

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person to him and asked our Source who already met him to take over the meetings. Eventually it was planned that Witold BRZISTKIEWICZ, a US coopted worker assigned to the Polish Trade Mission in West Berlin, could serve as subject. Near the end of 1958, our Source, BRZISTKIEWICZ and KILMAYER met in Warsaw and also in East Berlin. KILMAYER drove to these meetings in his own automobile, a new VW. During these discussions KILMAYER was told that BRZISTKIEWICZ was being transferred to South America and our Source would meet him personally. It also became evident that in the interval since their first meeting KILMAYER obtained a more interesting position as head of the AEGES A.G. Laboratory in West Berlin.

4. At the beginning of 1959 (either in January or March), our Source met KILMAYER at the Leipzig Fair. During this time KILMAYER delivered nothing of particular interest other than additional general technical information. At various times during the Fair, our Source gave him \$20 to \$60 per without requiring receipts.

5. There ensued a discussion between the then Chief of Department I, Colonel Witold SZEKCINSKI and the KGB representative in Warsaw, Colonel Georgi Stepanovich YEROFEEV during which the KILMAYER case was one of the topics. At that time the Soviets were most interested in the chemical production in West Germany and particularly that of the AEGES A.G. Although it appeared that KILMAYER was reluctant to deliver any information originating from his own firm, through his wife acquaintance among chemists employed in other similar firms he was able to provide a continual flow of general technical information in the chemical field. The KGB put a high priority on obtaining data on the production of "Kochitek" and its by-product "Murofum". According to our Source, the KGB interest stemmed from the fact that they wanted to use from rubber-like material in insulating clothing for personnel stationed in Siberia. In order that their capability in this field might parallel that of the Soviets, the Polish authorities also became interested in these products. Apparently KILMAYER and KUMAR are made out of phosgen, a highly poisonous gas. The process of producing a non-poisonous variety of this gas was developed by the Germans during World War II. In the course of the necessary experiments carried out by the I. G. FARHREN in developing it, some 15,000 tonnes of various concentrations came were murdered. Our Source stated that today only four firms have the patent for this gas: RAYER and KOCZEWSKI in Germany, one in America (whose name he did not know) and one in Japan.

5. A Colonel V. VLADIMIR on behalf of the KGB (representing Colonel TVERDOKHLEBOV) contacted our Source and urged him to do everything possible to make KILMAYER deliver the type of information

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desired. Accordingly, our Source invited KILMAYER to the Poznan Fair in June 1959. Subject came (again in his private car) on 14 June 1959, making the trip as a private citizen and not as a representative of his firm (SCHMIDT A.G.). His expenses including travel were paid for by the US and KGB. An agreement between KILMAYER and our Source was reached whereby KILMAYER would provide the technical data on the production of KROKIDOL and KODI-KRILL (a return for which he would be paid 1000 DM per weeklong (net) for the duration of his future contact. During this particular trip subject was given 1000 DM plus about 500 DM to purchase a Black camera and accessories. It was also learned that KILMAYER was romantically involved and planned to marry the daughter of a factory owner in the Ruhne area. His fiancee was an art student.

6. Then our Source mentioned KILMAYER's marriage plans to the KGB if we recommended that every effort be made and no expense spared to compromise KILMAYER in his private life in order that, should he later experience a change of heart and refuse to continue to collaborate, the KGB and PIS would have the means of forcing him to continue working with them. Accordingly, our Source introduced an attractive girl in the employ of the independent CH Section in Poznan to KILMAYER and with another attractive girlfriend of our Source, the two couples went in the latter's automobile (Mercedes) to Bremberg. There KILMAYER got thoroughly "aroused" and had an affair with the US girl (whose name source could not recall). This episode was photographed and copied. KILMAYER was given 200 or 300 DM to buy his newly-found girlfriend some gifts.

7. Subsequently, the KGB became even more interested in KILMAYER when it was learned in July and August 1959 that the SCHMIDT A.G. was building a plant in Spain. KILMAYER was to take part in this expansion of the firm. In the meantime, KILMAYER also married the art student.

8. Our source met KILMAYER on 28 November 1959, 5 and 29 December 1959, 1 February 1960, 3 March 1960 and 10 April 1960. All these meetings with the exception of the one on 29 December 1959 took place in the restaurant WANDA in West Berlin. The late December meeting was in the restaurant KUMPEL in West Berlin. During these contacts KILMAYER delivered a considerable number of papers dealing with the patent rights of KROKIDOL and KODI-KRILL. They contained some technical data on the production of these products from phosgen. KILMAYER also gave information covering foam materials (trade name POLYURETHANE). Copies of these reports were sent via the KGB representative in Warsaw to Moscow. They were also forwarded to the Polish Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Institute of Plastics.

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9. BIRLMAYER continued to collect 1000 DM at every meeting. Although his product on CIA not merit this amount at each contact securities to the KGB and PIG, the overall cost was cheap when compared to the data furnished.

10. In May 1960 BIRLMAYER failed to make a scheduled meeting and would ~~REINHOLD~~ <sup>7</sup> was assigned the task of determining what happened to him. When ~~REINHOLD~~ telephoned BIRLMAYER's home, he learned from the letter's wife that Subject had been in Spain for some time on business for his firm. He Spender addressed was obtained from Mrs. BIRLMAYER. A letter was sent to his instructions or Agent ~~GRASSMANN~~ again telephoned Subject's phone. The end to BIRLMAYER who told him that since the instigation of a closer document check on persons traveling between West and West Berlin as he afraid he might encounter some difficulty. He refused to come to West Berlin but stated that he would be happy to meet our source in West Berlin. Actually, BIRLMAYER was away in Spain much of the time and was hard to contact. When in October 1960 ~~GRASSMANN~~, unannounced, visited Subject's home he found that he was in Spain but his wife stated that he left a message that he would be happy to meet our source in West Berlin.

11. Because of the Gladysday case writer to France the NSA and PIG decided to let this case rest until the "air cleared" from the French incident. They then planned to use the corresponding photographs and recordings to threaten to expose BIRLMAYER's escapades in an effort to make him a producing source again.

12. BIRLMAYER knew our source as Mr. TUMMELT. He knew ~~TUMMELT~~ under his true name because of the letter's association with PIG and CIA. Subject was never told that he was working with the PIG but our source stated that it was conceivable that he was not aware of this fact because of the "hidden operandi" used.

13. This is the full extent of our source's knowledge of Subject and his associations with PIG and KGB. He does not know whether BIRLMAYER was recontacted by PIG or KGB.

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